Catawba Journal.

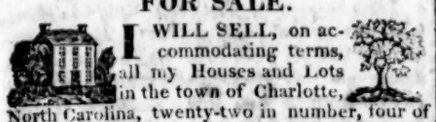
VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1826. [NO. 80.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.



I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, all my Houses and Lots in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two in number, four of them comfortably improved, together with my two story dwelling-house and tanyard, all in good repair. Also, a good *small* farm, convenient to town. Persons who are desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and get good bargains, as I wish to remove to the West in the fall. WILLIAM RUDISILL.

Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826.
3mt89

MAP
Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, $8 each. JOHN MACRAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4t64

☞ Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

Patent Corn-Schller,
A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in *three minutes*, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

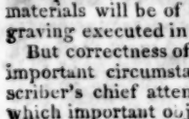
THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.

N. B. The price of the *Patent Corn Sheller* will be $11 delivered at the shop, or $12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 57tf

PALLIFOX,



A SUPERIOR JACK, as a foal getter, will stand the ensuing season (ending the first of August,) at my stable on Little Sugar Creek, eight miles south-west of Charlotte, and will be let to mares at five dollars the season, and ten dollars to insure a mare in foal; the money considered due the first of November next. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents or escapes, but I will not be liable for either. Any person having put mares to Pallifox the last season, and failed to get mules, shall be entitled to a leap the present season gratis. LEWIS DINKINS.

March 7, 1826. 10t83

Just Published,

AND forsale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Notice.
To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS I have in my possession a number of executions belonging to sundry persons, who have my receipts for the same; and whereas I am now out of office, and am not authorised by law to collect the same; I hope those who hold my receipts will call on me and lift their papers, now remaining in my hands, as I wish to be clear of them. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may get them as they can.

W. H. SMITH, *former Constable.*
April 11, 1826. 3t81

THOSE that owe me, must *pay* me, or I will sue them; for those whom I owe, sue me.
3t80 WM. RUDISILL.

Notice.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the last Saturday in this month. The members are requested to attend punctually at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. SMITH, *Sec'ry.*
April 5, 1826. 3t80

Saddle & Harness Making BUSINESS.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has removed to the building next door to Spencer & Merrill's carriage shop, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

Repairing done on short notice and moderate terms. ROBERT JOHNSON.
April 6, 1826. 3t80

Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office, Lincolnton, N. C. April 1st, 1826.

Altum Jesse S.	Lutz Daniel
Abernathy Jacob F.	M.
Abernathy Rebecah S.	Mood John
B.	Murrel Edmond
Bevans Mrs. Eliza	Moany John
Bennet Abram	Moore Joseph Rev.
Brage William	Mosteller Michael
Beam David	Mucabroy Henry
Bingham Samuel	N.
Bost William	Neal Robert
Baty Francis	Norwood Caleb
C.	O.
Clerk Superior Court	Oates Mrs. Mary
Childers William	Ormand Mrs. Polly
Clark Owen	Oates Robert, 2
Cathy John	P.
Christenbury Rev. David F.	Peterson Henry
	Price Ezekiel
Coughener Jacob	R.
D.	Roberts Moses
Dewey Phineas	Ramsay Robert G.
E.	Rudisil John
Edwards Benjamin	Rudisil Jacob, 2
F.	Ray Archibald
Fisher Richard	Robinson Elizabeth
Forgison Thomas	Reep Peter
G.	S.
Goodson John	Self William
Gorten Nathaniel	Seabolt Conrad
H.	Sheriff of Lincoln Ct'y.
Hoyle Jacob	T.
Harmon Andrew	Taylor James
Hendrick Wm. G.	Turner Polly
Hansel James H.	V.
Hill Rev. James	Villens William
Harry John B. 4	W.
Harris Wylie	Williams Isaiah
Houser John	Williams Joel
Hofman John	Warlick David
Hoss John	Watterson Margaret
Hubbard Isaac	Willis John
Hullet Samuel	Wright George
K.	White Isaac
Kiever Thomas	Wells Isaac
L.	Wise Jacob & Henry
Law Abram	White John
Long John, 2	Wagoner Catharine
Lutz David	Williams Joel.

D. REINHARDT, *P. M.*

3t70——77.

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

February Sessions, 1826.

Nathan Beaty vs. Anderson Beaty. } Original Attachment, levied on 65 acres of land joining John Caldwell & others.

IT is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made three weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at May term, 1826, and then and there to replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
3t81—pr. adv. $1,25

State of North-Carolina,
Iredell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1826.

John Stewart vs. The heirs at law of William Stewart, deceased. } Scire Facias to shew cause why the real estate of the deceased should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Stewart, Thomas Leech and his wife, and Moses Stewart, heirs, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in May next, by some attorney of said court, or in person, and file their answer, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment, as to them, pro confesso.

Teste. R. SIMONTON, *Clk.*
3m91—price adv. $4.

In the Press,

AND will shortly be published, Ruffner's Strictures on a book, entitled, "An Apology for the Book of Psalms. By Gilbert McMaster." To which will be added, an Appendix, by the Rev. John M. Wilson.

Political.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser,

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1.

A scene of much interest has been exhibited in the Hall of Representatives these last two days. You know that the resolutions introduced by Mr. M'Duffie for an amendment of the Constitution, have been under discussion for these many weeks past. The House has been a good deal weary of this discussion of late: the speeches were very long, some of them abstract and metaphysical, and all that enlivened them was the occasional allusions to the late Presidential election, and the state of party politics. Yesterday Mr. M'Duffie made his general reply: much expectation was excited, and every body looked to this speech as his great effort. He was himself much excited, and vehement as his manner always is, (and it is so to a fault) on this occasion it was more so than usual. Little argument, at least little new ground was advanced; but the language was empassioned, the allusions personal, and towards the close, an assault was made on the administration of the most violent kind. A supposed picture was presented, in which the characters of the President and his Secretary of State were drawn in a manner that could not be mistaken, and their coalition painted. But he did not stop here. After finishing these pictures, he said he was a poor painter, and lest the figures he had drawn might be mistaken, he would put the names under them. He then began a direct personal attack on both, especially on Mr. Clay—whose conduct he said, was prompted by "ambition, corrupting ambition." He spoke of his influence over his friends—and said, in terms, that he had "made the President." This was followed by an avowed intention never to cease, if it were till death, his efforts to take the Presidential election from the House of Representatives, for which purpose, if his motion in the House should fail, he would go to the body of the people and call a convention.

When he closed, Mr. Everett, on whose consistency he had made an attack, which he supported by quotations from the North American Review, made a few observations explanatory of his meaning in the article alluded to; and then Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, intreated that the debate should not be closed till he had an opportunity to reply—he pleaded his seven years service, and his forbearance as to speech-making—the appeal was successful; and though an earnest desire was felt to close the debate, and many gentlemen had entered the house with a stern determination to set it out till midnight or morning, they yielded, and the committee rose. No very high expectations were entertained about the speech; but he disappointed every body, and came out with by far the best speech I ever heard him deliver. It was not a labored answer to every part of Mr. M'Duffie; but was directed mainly to the defence of Mr. Clay and his friends. After parrying the charge of political corruption, he turned the tables and attacked M'Duffie as a calumniator, who had advanced the blackest charges on mere suspicion. He said there were different kinds of perjury. A man who swore to what he knew was false, was guilty of it in one form; but a man who swore that a certain matter was true, without knowing whether it was true or false, was no less "a perjured felon" than the other. Adverting to the appeals which had been made on the other side to a future world and a coming judgment, he joined in the appeal; and in the course of his remarks, said that the calumniator he had described would be "delivered over to heaven's hangman, to scourge the rascal naked round the horizon of heaven's circumference:"—with some other expressions equally extravagant and exceptionable. Mr. Trimble was followed by Mr. Vance, of Ohio. This gentleman is one of the instances (on which I love to think) of the state of society & of feeling in this free republican country; where no previous rank is requisite to advancement, but where active talent, if allied to virtue alone, has a "connection" and a "family interest," sufficient to entitle it to look up to public honor. Alluding in his speech to the present Constitution, he said he had reason, if any man could have, to prize the existing institutions of the country, for they had enabled him to rise to his present situation from what as to property, might be denominated the lowest grade of society. He then spoke with much feeling, and the tears flowed over his cheeks, of "his only patrimony at twenty-two years, a widowed mother and six orphan children." He considered himself attacked by Mr. M'Duffie, and dragged into the debate to wipe off the calumny from the name of his children. He then went into a recrimination of the charge of inconsistency, political bargaining, &c. He had begun under great excitement, and in too high a pitch of voice, and spoke with so much vehemence as to break himself down in about twenty minutes.

Mr. M'Duffie, during the delivery of these speeches, had occupied a seat a little in advance of the speakers—where he sat pale and restless, the features of his countenance like the face of the sky when it bodes a whirlwind. He rose to reply, but stood more than a minute silent, his eye alone, (and he has a terrible one) uttering the conflict within him. During that moment the hall and the galleries were as still as the grave. At length he said—"I rise, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of endeavouring to obviate misunderstanding as to the precise and specific meaning of language of debate used here in its application to gentlemen of this House—and first I turn to the gentleman from Kentucky. After stating, in a *manner* calculated to induce the majority of any intelligent body to apply his remarks to me, that the man who swears (here he quoted with accuracy the expressions of Mr. Trimble)—Now, Sir, I wish the gentleman to say explicitly whether he did *not* intend to apply these terms to me." And then he took his seat. Mr. Trimble now rose, and his countenance exhibited a state of excitement scarcely less than that of M Duffie. He waited much longer after he rose before he began to speak, and the interest excited increased in intensity. Many members left their seats in the more distant parts of the hall, and came nearer to the speakers;—the sofas were mostly occupied by members of the senate, (that house not being in session to-day.) At length with the looks of one who by a powerful effort, had wrestled down his feelings, Mr. Trimble said in reply: "When I commenced the debate, I thought I put myself and the gentleman from S. C. on a perfect footing of equality—I said we were both 'lookers on in Venice.' I assumed to myself neither any purity, nor any privilege here, which I did not allow to him. The gentleman made in this House yesterday, one of the most extraordinary speeches which I believe was ever heard in any deliberative body—and I have first to ask him whether he meant, in the remarks he then made, any personality to me? In what I said I meant to deal out measure for measure: before God I meant no less; and may heaven's lightning blast me if I meant any more. I told him we were both lookers on. I meant to make no charge of corruption unless he did; but if he did, I did; I shall give no explanation to the gentleman from S. C. until that gentleman gives an explanation to me. I thought I treated the thing fairly—I treated him precisely as he meant to be understood as treating us—I did not involve him further. If he says he meant no personality, I meant none; if he did, I did: but in doing so, as in the whole course of my remarks, I put myself entirely on the defence. I felt, I now feel, no malice toward him, or toward any man; but, whatever may follow this, I do not mean that either myself or my friends shall have imputations cast upon us. The gentleman's answer is with himself—when he answers, I do."

Mr. M'Duffie replied: "Every gentleman here knows, what was my language yesterday, as to Mr. Clay and his friends; I ask the gentleman from Kentucky whether he heard it?" "I did not (said Mr. T.) hear the whole of it—I heard a part—but I was told by a friend that it contained a qualification of a very offensive kind." Mr. M'Duffie now said, "It is useless to press for any explanation—perhaps it were better I had not asked it—but (raising his voice, and flashing from every feature) I wish now the gentleman to understand that I perfectly underterstood the game that is going on—and pefectly understand the skulking manager who moves the wires. The honorable gentleman from Ohio, told the House that he came from the lowest orders of society: (here Mr. Vance said he had qualified his declaration as referring to *poverty*)—Sir, he need not have told us *that*—he has not disappointed his destiny. But, when the Secretary of State wishes to avoid responsibility, and puts forth only *tools* and *under strappers*, I have only to say, that if he wishes me to move in this business he must send me *gentlemen*, and I never will recognize as such every one who happens to hold a seat here." Attempts were now made to have the Committee rise, but they failed, and the debate was continued by Mr. Moore and Mr. Henry, of Kentucky, who are friends of General Jackson, and who spoke in vindication of him from some charges alluded to by Mr. Trimble. The debate ended by a call of the previous question. The first resolution of Mr. M'Duffie, which goes no farther than to declare that the Presidential election ought in no case to come into the House of Representatives, was agreed to by a vote of 138 to 52. The second resolution, for districting the States, was rejected by 102 to 90. The first resolution was then sent to a select Committee of 24, who are to report some substitute for a resort to the House of Representatives; and, in that Committee, I suspect the old proverb will be verified, at least to a considerable extent—"So many men, so many minds." No report need be expected in time for any thing to be done about the matter this session.

Much speculation is on foot as to the consequences of this scene; and the questions who ought to challenge? Ought M'Duffie, because he first demanded an explanation? Ought Trimble, because M'Duffie's attack was first made? Ought Vance because M'Duffie called him no gentleman? Ought both, because they were called tools and understrappers! Ought Mr. Clay, because M'Duffie virtually said he would not fight his underlings, but would fight him? Did M'Duffie turn tail? Will he fight if challenged? are in every body's mouth. Would it not be better to inquire, what says the Decalogue?

DESULTORY.

Self-hanging no Suicide.—A few days since, a woman in Pittsfield, in a fit of intoxication, hung herself by the neck, not till she was dead, but till a black man, who heard her groans, came to her relief. The negro having cut the rope, and let her down, supposed her life at an end, and ran to the neighbours to bear the tidings. But, to his astonishment, on returning he found the woman hanging as before. Not disheartened, however, at one failure, he busily went to work and chopped the rope a second time, which so discouraged her ladyship, that she has determined, at least, for the present, to *suspend* the purpose of *suspending* herself. *Boston Traveller.*

A hard case.—Mr. John C. Singleterry, of Portage county, Ohio, has been *mulcted* in 600 dollars damages, for a slander uttered by his loving spouse. Poor fellow! He had much better have remained Mr. *Single* Terry all his life, than to take a help meet who will *talk* away his hard earnings thus. But the tongue is an unruly member which no man can tame. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Scarcity of ladies at the west.—A late Buffalo Journal says—"The late census of this town presents the appalling disproportion of three males to two females, "exclusive of Indians."

It is said that Cooper, the novelist, received $5,000 for the copy right of the "*Last of the Mohicans.*" Such is the unprecedented demand for the work, that every copy has been sold, and the publishers have come to the determination of publishing a *stereotype* edition. *Alex. Gaz.*

A frigate and two sloops of war are to be put in commission for nine months, for the further protection of American Commerce. The appropriation proposed in Congress is 66,997 dollars.

We are just informed that there are *Mad Dogs* in and about this town and its vicinity. Our citizens would do well to keep a good look out for them, as much mischief has lately been done by mad dogs in Fairfield district. *Columbia Gazette.*

From the Trenton Emporium.

It is at first view astonishing, says Blackstone, to consider the number of lineal ancestors which every man has within no very great number of degrees; and so many different bloods is a man said to contain in his veins as he hath lineal ancestors. Of these he hath *two* in the first ascending degree, his own parents; he hath *four* in the second, the parents of his father and the parents of his mothers; he hath *eight* in the third, the parents of his two grandfathers and two grand mothers; and by the same rule of progression, he hath *an hundred and twenty eight* in the seventh; *a thousand and twenty-four* in the tenth; and at the twentieth degree, or in the distance of twenty generations, every man hath *above a million* of ancestors, as common arithmetic will demonstrate.

So of collateral kindred—If we only suppose, says the same author, each couple of our ancestors to have left, one with another, two children, and these two children to have left two more on an average, (and without such a supposition the human species must bedaily diminishing,) we shall find that all of us have now subsisting near *two hundred and twenty millions* of kindred in the fifteenth degree, at the same distance from the several common ancestors as ourselves are; besides those that are one or two descents nearer to or farther from the common stock, who may amount to as many more,

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate resumed the consideration of the following resolution, offered by Mr. Branch, of N. C.

"The President of the United States, in his opening message at the commencement of the present session, informed Congress that invitations to this Government to attend and take part in the deliberations at the Congress of Panama, had been given and accepted, and that Ministers on the part of the United States would be commissioned; and, having further, in his Executive communication to the Senate of the 26th Dec. last, accompanying the nomination of Richard C. Anderson, of Ken. and John Sergeant, of Penn. to be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Assembly of American Nations at Panama; and Wm. B. Rochester, of New-York, to the Secretary of the Mission, thus expressed himself: "Although this measure was deemed to be within the constitutional competency of the Executive, I have not thought proper to take any step in it before ascertaining that my opinion of its expediency will concur with both branches of the Legislature:" Therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, the proposed measure was not within the constitutional competency of the Executive. And, also, resolved, as the opinion of the Senate, that, inasmuch as the claim of power thus set up by the Executive, might, if suffered to pass unnoticed by the Senate, be hereafter relied upon to justify the exercise of a similar power, they owe it to themselves and to the States they represent, to protest, and they do hereby solemnly, but respectfully protest, against the same."

On motion of Mr. Branch, it was postponed and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Conner, of N. C. the report of the Committee on Claims on the petition of R. W. Steele, was committed to a Committee of the Whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Drayton, of S. C. offered the following resolution, which was committed to the Select Committee of 24, on the amendment of the Constitution, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Constitution be so amended, that if no candidate for the Presidency of the United States, shall receive a majority of the whole number of votes in the primary Colleges of Electors, that the candidates having the two highest numbers on the list, shall again be voted for in the same manner as at the first ballot: the votes of the second ballot to be counted by States: and that the election for the Vice-Presidency of the United States shall, under the same circumstances, *mutatis mutandis*, be conducted in the same manner, and be regulated by the same principles.

Resolved, That no one who was an elector of President and Vice-President, in the primary Colleges, shall be eligible as an elector in the second election.

PANAMA.

On motion of Mr. Crowninshield, of Mass. the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. A. Stevenson, of Va. in the chair.

The Committee then took up the consideration of the report of the committee on foreign relations, on the subject of a mission to Panama.

The resolution, and amendment moved by Mr. M'Lane, of Del. were then read.

Mr. M'Lane then modified his amendment by introducing in the 3d line the words "with foreign nations," after the words "commercial relations;" and by adding at the end the following words:

"Leaving the U. States free to adopt, in any event which may happen, affecting the relations of the Spanish American governments with each other, or with foreign nations, such measures as the friendly disposition cherished by the American people towards the people of those States, and the honor and interest of this nation, may dictate."

Mr. M'Lane then spoke at some length on the general policy of the government of the United States, and the particular measure of sending ministers to Panama, to which he assented, provided the instructions given to those ministers were in conformity with his amendment.

Mr. Webster then said a few words, principally in reply to Mr. M'Lane, reserving himself on the general subject until a future stage of the debate.

Mr. Powell, of Va. succeeded Mr. Webster, and spoke for about three quarters of an hour in favor of the mission.

Mr. Buchanan, of Penn. then read a resolution which he proposed as an amendment:

Resolved, That whilst this House regard the Republics of this Continent with the warmest feelings of sympathy and friendship, and could not view with indifference the hostile interposition of any European power against their independence; yet they deem it inexpedient to depart from the long settled policy of this country, by entering into an alliance, offensive or defensive, with any nation, by which the people of the United States would deprive themselves of the power freely to act, in any crisis, in such a manner as their own honor and policy may, at the time, dictate.

APRIL 7.—In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced by Mr. Benton, to authorize the President of the United States, to sell the lead mines in the State of Missouri. The bill for removing obstructions in, & deepening the channel of, the harbor of Mobile, was ordered to a third reading.

After a few minutes spent in receiving reports of Commitees, the House of Representatives, yesterday, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when the subject of the Mission to Panama was again taken up for consideration. The Committee was then addressed by Messrs. Brent, Louisiana, and Buckner, of Kentucky, in favor of the mission; and by Messrs. Rives, of Virginia, and Hamilton, of South-Carolina, against it. Some resolutions were offered by Mr. Markley, of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the message of Mr. Monroe.

Mr. Hamilton will resume his remarks to-day, unless the House should take up private business, which has the priority.

APRIL 8.—In the Senate, the Judiciary Bill from the House of Representatives was yesterday the subject of consideration all day. The amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee, changing the arrangement of the Circuits, so as to place Ohio and Kentucky in the same Circuit, was agreed to by a large majority. The discussion was chiefly on the amendment. The bill for removing obstructions in the Harbor of Mobile was passed, and sent to the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives were engaged yesterday, being one of the days on which private business has the preference, in the discussion of the claims of the State of Massachusetts for services rendered by the militia of the State during the late war, but the Committee rose without coming to any decision.

Mr. Eastman, of New-Hampshire, offered a joint resolution providing, as an amendment to the constitution, that no person shall hold the office of Judge of any Court of the United States after he shall have attained the age of 70 years.—Mr. Bradley, of Vermont, offered a resolution to refer the subject of the Massachusetts claim to the President. The subject of a survey from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie, with a view to the continuance of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was on motion of Mr. Ore, of Pennsylvania, referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals: and on motion of Mr. Jennings, of Indiana, the subject of surveying and marking the boundary line between the territory of Michigan and the State of Indiana, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

APRIL 10.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

Mr Stewart, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, calling for information on the subject of a survey just concluded, with a view to ascertain the practicability of uniting the Pennsylvania with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Massachusetts Claim, when a somewhat desultory debate took place, but the Committee rose without coming to any decision.

In the course of this discussion of these claims, on Friday, Mr. Weems, of Maryland, having made an attack on the Federalists and Federalism of Massachusetts, and contrasted it with the Federalism of Maryland, Mr. Baylies, of Mass. turned to certain resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, approving of the course adopted by the authorities of the State of Massachusetts, during the late war. Mr. Dorsey acknowledged himself to be the author of these resolutions; and on Saturday he acknowledged the impolicy of them, and attributed them to the high tone of party excitement which prevailed at that period. Mr. Barney, with a view to vindicate the character of the Legislature, stated that the resolutions referred to were unanimously rejected in one branch of the Legislature.

APRIL 11.—In Senate yesterday the consideration of the Judiciary Bill was resumed, and was the subject of discussion the whole day. The motion pending was the motion by Mr. Rowan, to amend the bill, by requiring a concurrence of seven of the Justices of the Supreme Court in any decision whatever affecting the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of any State, the law of any State, or any law of Congress; and providing further, that such kind of process only shall be issued, and in such order only, upon the judgments of the United States Courts, as are authorized and permitted by the laws of the State. Mr. Rowan supported his amendment in a speech of great ability. Mr. Tazewell moved to amend the amendment by striking out seven and inserting six, so as to require the concurrence of six Judges. This motion was lost, and the question on the first part of the original amendment was determined in the negative, Ayes 20—Nays 21. On the second branch of the amendment, the vote was Ayes 7— Nays 34.

Mr. Thomson, of Georgia, offered a resolution yesterday in the House of Representatives, calling on the President for information whether any other Government has been invited to send Ministers to the Congress at Panama; and *Mr.* Bartlett, of New-Hampshire, laid a resolution on the table, on the subject of discharging the Committee of the whole from the consideration of the Massachusetts Claims, with a view to refer the same to the Secretary of War, for him to report what part of the claims of a similar character have been settled. The House then took up a bill making appropriation for the Florida Indians; which passed through the Committee, called for the same discussion there, and was subsequently laid on the table for the present. In Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, *Mr.* Hamilton, of South-Carolina, finished his remarks in opposition to the mission, and *Mr.* Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor for to-day.

General Intelligence.

NEW YORK, APRIL 5.—The arrival of the Cadmus from Havre, and of the Hudson from London, at this port and of the Albion at Boston, brings us London dates to the 9th March.

We learn that at the last date, commercial confidence was in some degree restored. On Sunday, March 4, a day which has been looked for with apprehension, on account of engagements which then became due, no failure of importance occurred, and the amount of bills dishonored was small. There ha been great fluctuation in the funds. Three per cent. consols, March 3, were down to 75⅞. The variation in a single week was over 4 per cent.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Lieven, left London on the mornig of March 3, for St. Petersburgh. The cause of his departure was not known, and a rumour that he was recalled caused some alarm.

A report by the way of the Orkneys, brought thither by the captain of a Russian shipwrecked vessel, had obtained, that the Emperor Nicholas & 60 of his nobles had been assassinated, and Constantine proclaimed. A comparison of the dates shows it to be unfounded; but the ready ear lent to such idle tales, shows the prevailing belief that the state of Russia is very unsettled.

Mr. Rothschild paid into the Bank of England in gold received from the continent from the 15th Feb. 2,100,000 pounds.

The Glasgow Free Press says—"New-York, which contains 166,000 inhabitants, sends ten members to the American Parliament!"

From the London Courier, Feb. 28.

There are no two nations whose good understanding with each other is of more importance to the civilized world, than that of the United States with Great Britain. Standing at the head of civilization, and of rational freedom in their respective hemispheres, sprung from the same origin, using the same language, and moulded, to a great degree, out of the same moral elements, they are calculated, under the guidance of wise and enlightened statesmen, to harmonize closely, to contribute amply to each other's well being, to hold out an instructive example to other nations, and to exercise a salutary influence on the peace of the world.

For this reason it is, that we notice with pain any instance of asperity in the expression of American feeling towards this country. The Governor of the State of Maine, it appears from the New York papers, has shown in his message, a degree of warmth at the claim of Great Britain to the boundary line now in discussion between the two cabinets, and he strenuously contends for the right of the United States to a debateable territory occupying a space of not less than ten thousand miles of rich and pleasant country. The States of Massachusetts and Maine, it seems, had disputed between themselves as to a part of these lands, and had appointed joint agents to settle their differences. But it surely could not be supposed, that while our prior claim was under discussion, we could recognize the authority of these Commissioners to interfere with the land. They, however, attempted to secure the timber on some part of the debateable ground, and those attempts naturally drew forth a remonstrance from Sir H. Douglass, the British Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick. An American Journalist, adverting to this circumstance, says, the claim, if enforced by the English Government, may eventually lead to serious consequences. We think that no such danger is to be apprehended. There are well known principles of International Law, by which all such questions may be tried, and there are Treaties between the two countries, which provide for the application of those principles to the cases that may arise. We should be wanting in justice to the statesmen of both countries, if we were to presume that either would warp a public principle to the support of an unfounded claim, merely because the tract in dispute lay conveniently to the population of an adjoining district, or that that population was large in proportion to its present territory, and employed a great capital in commercial establishments.

COBBETT'S CHARACTER OF HIMSELF.

From his Register, Feb. 11.

"What trouble have I not taken myself? What labours have I not performed? What risks have I not run? What perils have I not encountered; aye, and a numerous family along with me? And, if I had preferred ease to labours; if I had preferred interest to duty; how rich might I not have been; and in what complete ignorance might not the country have been of the cause of its calamities. Whatever else men may say of me; whatever else they may even think of me; there is not a man in the kingdom who will look another man in the face and say, that I might not have wallowed in wealth; that I might not have been covered with what the world calls honour, if I had chosen to aid in the work of delusion and oppression, instead of having, without the exception of one single act of my life, endeavoured to dissipate the former, and to put an end to, or mitigate the latter. It is agreed, by all descriptions of men, that I possess extraordinary powers; that I wield a pen more powerful than any other man now living in England. This is acknowledged by all. I have wielded it by turns against many descriptions of men; but in no one single instance can I be charged with wielding it for the purpose of furthering my own interest."

The following extract is from a speech delivered by Mr. Canning in the British House of Commons on the 13th Feb.

"If we can by its means restore to the country the fixed principle of a metallic currency, I say that we shall have achieved a mighty good, and conquered an incalculable and a growing evil. I will, with permission of the House, quote a sentence from a letter which was addressed to me by Mr. Burke, at a time when a subject nearly similar to that which now occupies our attention was the subject of discussion. I came into Parliament two years before that great and illustrious man quitted public life, but I had the honor of some intimacy with him in private life, and shortly previous to his lamented death, and while he was upon that bed of sickness from which he never rose, he addressed to me the letter to which I have alluded, and which I have preserved as a relic of departed greatness. The concluding sentence of this letter contains these remarkable words, words which I wish to impress upon the minds of those who hear me, as they come from a man whose opinions are entitled to respect, and, who, upon more than one occasion, proved himself a true prophet.—The words are these: 'Tell William Pitt, that if he ever issues one-pound notes, he will never see a guinea again.'"

BALTIMORE, APRIL 10.

DUEL,

Between Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph.—On Saturday afternoon a duel was fought in Montgomery county, Maryland, between Mr. CLAY, the Secretary of State, and Mr. RANDOLPH, of the U. S. Senate. Rumours are various upon the subject, but the facts, we believe, are to be gather from the following letters from members of Congress.

Extract of a letter dated

WASHINGTON CITY, *Saturday evening.*

We were informed at 4 P. M. that Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph were on the ground to fight a duel—at half past 6 a gentleman came in and stated that they had met and exchanged shots, when Randolph walked up and offered his hand and the affair terminated. Ten paces was the distance. 1st fire, Randolph fired first by accident, and Clay missed. 2d fire, Clay shot through Randolph's clothes to his flannel in the region of the belly, but not to touch the flesh. Randolph, it is said, fired in the air and then walked up as before stated and offered his hand, and so ended this unpleasant affair. It is said Clay told R's friends, (Major Hamilton and Colonel Tatnall) that if R. would say he only meant in debate, his *public* and not his *private* character, he would be satisfied; but R. said he was not answerable for any thing said in debate. Mr. Clay's seconds were Mr. Johnson of the Senate, and General Jessup of the army.

"WASHINGTON, APRIL 8—6½ o'clock, P. M.

"Since 4½ o'clock, the city has been in an uproar. The news has just arrived that Secretary Clay, accompanied by General Jessup, Senator J. S. Johnson of Louisiana, and Dr. Hunt—and Mr. Senator Randolph, with Colonel Tatnall of Georgia, and Colonel Hamilton of South Carolina, went out to fight at 4 o'clock. They fought at 20 feet—Mr. Clay fired twice, and Mr. Randolph, on the second round, fired in the air, and then offered his hand to Mr. Clay. It is said, that on the second fire Mr. Clay struck Mr. Randolph's clothes, and it is believed that Mr. R. wore a frock, or his large drab coat. Had any thing serious occurred, several duels would have taken place. Mr. Randolph, in a four hours speech yesterday, (alluding to Mr. Clay) *called him a black-leg, and went on in a violent strain—but was not called to order.*"

Another letter of the same date says: "They (Messrs. Clay and Randolph) took their stand at eight paces. Randolph's pistol went off by accident, before the word. Clay fired and ripped the lining off his waistcoat. They then took fresh pistols—Clay fired a second time, and missed—Randolph discharged his pistol in the air, and tendered Clay his hand, which, at the suggestion of the seconds, was received, and thus the affair ended.

"Messrs. M'Duffie, Trimble and Vance have thus far had no explanations. What the newspaper publications will produce, time must determine."

GEORGETOWN, KY. MARCH 24.

We learn from a gentleman who left Frankfort early yesterday morning, that the cause of Beauchamp (the supposed murderer of Col. Sharp) was before the Grand Jury of Franklin county, who, it was supposed, would find a true bill against him some time during the day, and he would be put upon trial.

The trial of Isaac B. Desha, in the Harrison Circuit Court, was on motion of the Attorney for the Commonwealth, postponed until next June term. The absence of witnesses, whose testimony was thought to be essential for the Commonwealth was the ground, of the postponement.

Mrs. Sharp, relict of the late Col. S. P. Sharp, has addressed to the public, though the medium of the Frankfort Argus, a communication in vindication of the character of her deceased husband.

THE MURDER OF COL. SHARP.

This act, in its plot, cast and catastrophe, one of the most perfect tragedies ever enacted in real life, has called forth many and various publications, and developments of Kentucky politics, as also rumours and surmises calculated to injure the character of Col. Sharp, to identify his murder with party feuds, &c.—Not the least reprehensible of these reports, was that which asserted, that Mrs. Sharp possessed papers containing evidence that would prove, that Sharp seduced the girl whom Beauchamp married, and that she concealed them for the purpose of fixing the murder upon a political party. The Kentucky Argus received yesterday morning contains a long, able and eloquent address from Mrs. Sharp, vindicating the character of her husband from the aspersions cast upon it by those whose interest it was to consign his name to infamy, and denying concealment of any evidence of the kind. She says she has *proof*, the testimony of the girl's relations, to prove that Col. Sharp was innocent of her seduction. She believes that the murder originated in politics, and her suspicions are, which she illustrates at considerable length, that *Patrick Darby*, the editor, we believe, of the Constitutional Advocate, printed at Frankfort, was the chief instigator of the murder of her husband. It appears that Darby had been a political opponent of Col. Sharp, and that he had not been at Sharp's house, for a length of time, until the evening of the murder, when he called, and after some general conversation, asked where a young man, then sick at Sharp's, lay. The Col. informed him—he lay in the room in which Col. Sharp and his wife usually lay, but from which they had removed for the better accommodation of the young man. This information, Mrs. Sharp thinks, enabled the assassin to enter the house through an unusual passage, and to find his victim in a part of the house which the Col. had not been in the habit of occupying as his bed-room. Various other grounds are stated as warranting the suspicion above alluded to, one of which is, that Darby, on appearing at the examination of Beauchamp, said he did not know that he had ever before seen the prisoner, when Mrs. Sharp states, that he had frequently said he had seen him, and mentions that he had been at Beauchamp's house. The whole affair partakes largely of the peculiar asperity and feudal spirit of Kentucky *fashions* and politics, which make it impossible to arrive at any thing like a just conclusion. We thank our stars that our lot has not been cast in Kentucky. *Balt. Patriot.*

Western Steam Boats.—The people on the western waters have arrived at a degree of perfection in the construction of Steam Boats, entirely beyond what could have been contemplated on the first introduction of them on those rivers. From the Cincinnati Emporiun we learn, that the steam boat Philadelphia, recently built there, measures nearly 400 tons, is a handsome model, and her engine the most powerful one in the United States. She has *seven* boilers, with every convenience for safety and expedition; is 150 feet long and 30 wide, with single and family or double state rooms, with tapestry, cushions and elegancies, with conveniencies such as, says the Emporium, "we have never noticed before in any boat, either in Europe or America. Under the large and splendid cabin, is a superb ladies' cabin, richly furnished, and possessing those accommodations which contribute so much to the comfort of ladies when travelling for health or pleasure. On the deck, are 84 double births, making lodgings for 168 persons, beside which, there are many rooms with 2 births in each, with every other appendage, essential for the comfort of those whose limited means prevent them from taking a cabin passage. The roof over the whole, with the tarpaulin to let down at night, will make the deck in some points not inferior to the cabin." This boat is owned in Cincinnati and cost upwards of $30,000. She left that city on the 11th inst. with nearly 300 tons of freight. *Balt. Patriot.*

At the Potomac Fisheries, shad are selling at two dollars per hundred.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1826.

We have received, from an esteemed friend, "a sketch of the biography of the late Gen. Graham;" but its length precludes an insertion in this week's paper. It shall be given in our next.

The Panama Mission is going through a second ordeal, in the House; but no doubt seems to be entertained of a successful issue, and that the appropriation to carry it into effect will be voted by a decisive majority.

It will be seen, by an article on our first page, that the close of the discussion on Mr. McDuffie's resolutions, was attended with great excitement, and gross, disgraceful personalities. Mr. McDuffie was manifestly the aggressor; and those members who were the objects of his personal attacks, must have been less than men or more than men, not to have repelled them with indignation and scorn. The manner in which Mr. Vance spoke of himself, of his humble origin, was honorable to him; and Mr. McDuffie is the last man in the House who should speak of it with contempt. On this ground, he is on a level with Mr. Vance, however much he may fancy himself his superior in other respects.

Mr. *Giles* has at length published his last No. of *Political Disquisitions*, and concludes it with nominating, as a candidate for the Presidency *against Mr. Adams*, De Witt Clinton, of New-York. Mr. Giles supported Clinton in opposition to Mr. Madison in 1812; an act in Mr. Clinton's life, which is yet remembered to his prejudice, and perhaps deservedly so, as it was strongly indicative of an ambition which would accomplish its object regardless of the means.

The *Liverpool Commercial Chronicle* (says the *Charleston Courier*) recommends to the British government the immediate issue of an Order in Council, requiring all vessels from Charleston, or any other port in South-Carolina, to discharge their cargoes into lighters, at the distance of 150 yards from the shore, in retaliation for the law of South-Carolina, which requires all vessels having on board any colored person, to conform to such a regulation. The Courier adds—the operation of this law has already diverted much of our trade to Savannah; and if an Order in Council should be issued, as here recommended, it would be likely to put an end to our trade with the British ports.

Mr. Branch has at last delivered himself of a speech in the Senate of the U. States. It is all in the croaking style, and is equal to the reputation of the author; which is as much as can be said in its favor. The honorable Senator surmises a great many things, and deals plentifully in assertions; one of which is, that Mr. Adams came into office in opposition to *three-fourths* of the American people. Mr. Branch doubtless spoke according to the best of his knowledge; but we cannot help thinking, that in addressing so enlightened a body as the Senate, he ought to have taken some pains to inform himself; especially, when the information needed could have been obtained from almost any one of the "*uninformed populace*," as he calls the people in another part of his speech.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MR. EDITOR: I notice some editorial remarks in the last *Western Carolinian*, on the recent appointment of a Postmaster at Nashville, Te.; an appointment which has given rise to a good deal of clamor in a certain quarter, the object of which, notwithstanding the professions of disinterestedness that are made, is too plain to be mistaken by any one. I have seen no statement yet, which denies that the person appointed, (Mr. Erwin,) is well qualified, competent to the duties of the office, and of honorable standing; but the objection is, that another individual, avowedly hostile to the administration, was not *preferred* by the President! But the object of this is not to give a statement of the case, or to defend the appointment; it is merely to point out an inconsistency in the remarks above alluded to.

The editor of the Carolinian states in the outset, that Mr. Currey, the unsuccessful applicant, was recommended by 600 of the citizens of Nashville, and by all the Tennessee delegation in Congress, save one; and adds, "how generally Mr. Erwin was recommended, *we do not learn.*" But towards the close of the piece, where the editor is puzzling himself to discover the motive of the President in advising the appointment of Mr. Erwin, he all at once confounds us with the information, that that gentleman "was sustained by *very slender recommendations!*" The mystery is, how the editor should know nothing of the recommendation of Mr. Erwin, and at the same time know all about it! Consistency should be maintained, either in open or disguised opposition; though a want of it is not so uncommon now-a-days, as to excite much wonder.

It is stated in the same article, that the remonstrance of the Tennessee Senator, addressed to the President, was "couched in energetic, but *respectful* language;" and this respectful language, as quoted by the editor, consists in telling the Chief Magistrate of the United States, "that he had departed from every thing of usage, of practice, and of *right*; and that *his conduct* is in no reasonable way to be accounted for!" Verily, the editor of the Carolinian must have a strange idea of what is "respectful." It is such respectful language as the Georgia delegation were in the habit of addressing to Mr. Monroe; and I think Mr. Adams answered very properly, when he replied, that a paper, containing *such* language, "was not proper for him to receive."

CONSISTENCY.

The following advertisement appeared in the National Intelligencer of the 3d inst. Mr. Randolph, it would seem, is in the habit of "backing out," in more respects than one.

"Re-sale of Furniture, at the house of the Russian Minister, [who is about to leave the country.] The terms of sale *not having been complied with*, I shall resell *This Day*, (Monday,) the 3d April, at the *risk* and *expense* of the *Honorable* JOHN RANDOLPH: 1 mahogany Secretary; 1 rose wood, and one mahogany Table; 1 timepiece; 2 Alabaster Ornaments; 2 Sofas; 2 Mirrors; 1 Toast Rack; 2 Table Cloths; 5 doz. Serviettes; 5 Window Curtains. Terms, cash. P. MAURO, *Auct'r.*"

Every dispassionate citizen must rejoice to learn that there is an end, for the present at least, to the series of harangues about the constitution, which have been continued throughout the term of five or six weeks, in Congress. Mr. M'Duffie's proposition of amendment was meant chiefly as an occasion for railing at the last election of President, and the subsequent administration of affairs. On Friday, he consumed four hours in the prosecution of his design, spirting gross invective in a way which might have been attended with a disaster, like that told as follows in a late London paper:

"*An Emphatic Orator.*—At a late meeting held in Welsh Hampton, near Ellesmere Shropshire, a noted orator of the former place, in delivering one of his speeches, struck the table with such violence that he broke his arm."

An orator may break his reputation also, by factious violence and crude declamation. *Nat. Gaz.*

Mr. Jefferson.—The Richmond Enquirier of Tuesday furnishes the following information respecting this venerable patriot.

Circumstances have come to our knowledge, which we deem it our duty to lay frankly before the public. They appeal powerfully to the best sympathies of a grateful people.

A correspondent from Washington of the R. I. American states that "the Bedford tract," will be thrown into the Lottery; and he also states that it is Mr. Jefferson's wish to preserve Monticello, with its furniture, library, apparatus, cabinet, &c. But this too will be disposed of, should the other property, upon valuation, be found inadequate to pay his debts; subject, however, to his life estate."

With such statements afloat; and amid a variety of erroneous impressions under which the public mind labors, we think it right to state the following facts, which we have gleaned from an authentic source.

The Bedford estate of Mr. Jefferson was derived from his wife: he had only a life estate in it, with power by deed or will to convey it in such portions among her descendants as he might choose. One fourth is in the possession of his grandson Francis Eppes. Three fourths were conveyed to another grandson, Thomas J. Randolph, in whose name it now stands, and by whom it has been pledged for the debt of Mr. Jefferson: It has been for sale at a fair price for their payment: It is ready to be sold at any moment that such a price could be obtained, and indeed would have been sacrificed at any moment sooner than that Mr. J's name should have been stained by the imputation of bad faith by any failure to discharge any just debt.

Could enough have been saved inclusive of the Bedford estate, to have ensured the comfort of Mr. J. during the remnant of his venerable life, his dwelling, his favorite Monticello, would not have been offered for sale in any form whatsoever. But the selection was inevitable. It was the least of evils. His comfort was the great object; and this plan alone could preserve him from actual want.

To have thrown the appraisement entirely upon productive property (including that of his children) would have so completely exhausted it, as to have left him the cheerless and impoverished tenant of empty walls. The reversion of Monticello, therefore, with the tract of land on which it stands, has been necessarily thrown as one of the prizes in the lottery; possession to be surrendered within a decent time after his death, when his only child, the cherished companion of his life and the devoted nurse of his old age, must yield to the stranger the fire-side of her father, and the scene of her fondest recollections.

The question, then, comes home to us; will his country see the abode of the patriarch of the Revolution; that roof of whose hospitality thousands have tested, the favorite seat of liberal taste and free principles, alienated while he yet lives? And this catastrophe too, principally the result of sixty years of public service; the result of a long life, diligently and disinterestedly devoted to the service of his country, with a noble disregard to his personal comfort, and of his private fortunes.

The New-York Canal.—According to the annual Report of the Canal Commissioner, the tolls collected in 1825 exceeded those of 1824 by a sum of $221,464—and the Commissioners estimate that a similar increase will occur this year, over the receipts of the last, so as to swell the amount collected from tolls, to $750,000. To this are to be added the duty on salt and sales at auction, equal to $350,000, so that the revenue of the Canals for the current year, will, it is supposed, reach $1,100,000; while the disbursements for repairs, salaries, and interest of the debt, will not exceed $565,000, leaving a balance of $575,000 to be applied to the extinguishment of the debt.

The Christian Observer for January, 1826, contains a decree of Prince Abbas Mirza, of Persia, authorising Mr. Wolf, the Jewish Missionary, to establish a College in the royal residence of Tabriz, where English professors may fix their residence, in order to instruct and give lessons to children.

From the Boston Palladium.

Britain and Canada.—The difference between Britain and Canada, on the right of appropriating the Provincial revenue, came under consideration in the Parliament of Lower Canada, by special assignment, and under a call of the House, on the 21st ult. The session continued to 10 o'clock in the morning of the following day, when the House decided against the claims of the British ministry, 37 to 4. The House, when all are present, consists of 50 members. One seat is vacant; 3 members are absent from Canada, and one is sick. The galleries, wardrobe room and passages were full to overflowing a part of the time. The Attorney General spoke three hours on the side of the minority. An address was voted to the king. Thus Canada takes a stand. Some other Colonies complain that Britian fixes the salaries of the Custom House Officers, and requires the Provinces to pay them.

Many menacing rumours were spread of the dangers which would result from this persevering in asserting their right to control over the 14th George 3d—all these menaces were despised and justly by the House.

Russia.—Intelligence from St. Petersburg to the 2d February, represents that capital to be perfectly quiet. Investigation into the late conspiracy was still pursued, principally by the Emperor. "One curious fact may be relied upon. Three days previous to the Emperor's death, he was informed of a conspiracy against his life, which appeared to have a serious effect upon his health and spirits." The Paris Constitutionel states as a rumour, which was gaining ground in well informed circles, that the Emperor Nicholas had sent an autograph letter to the King of England, declaring, that the state of things in Russia compels him no longer to delay the passage of the Pruth, but to proceed at once to settle the affairs of the East; that he was determined to do every thing in his power not to disturb the general peace and harmony which had subsisted for ten years amongst the principal European States; and that he wished to come to an understanding with the Cabinet of Saint James and the other great powers, with respect to the mode of carrying into effect those projects of which he could no longer defer the execution. A copy of this letter is said to have been communicated to the French government, who delayed answering during 48 hours, although the reply was to be taken by the Duke of Wellington. It arrived, however, just before his Grace quitted London for St. Petersburg, and its nature is described as rather evasive.

The Duke of Wellington, says a morning paper, set out on his mission to Petersburg on Wednesday, the 8th inst.—We can state, on authority on which we ourselves place the greatest reliance, that urgent political negotiation, and not Court etiquette, is the chief object of his Grace's journey. The strong feeling of the Russian army in favor of ther co-religionists, which was restrained by the late Emperor, cannot so easily be repressed by his successor; and Nicholas, ascribing the late mutiny and bloodshed at Petersburg to this feeling, has declared to his allies, that the only means of escaping danger to his person and government, is to interfere in favor of the Greeks. Unless he can act in concert with his allies, he must act single handed in this important enterprize, and in that case ambition might not stop when humanity was satisfied.—*N. Y. American.*

Counterfeit Notes of the Bank of Virginia of the denomination of *Twenty Dollars* are in circulation. They are of the letter B. and dated the 25th of March, 1822. Payable in Richmond to H. Wilcox.—The engraving inferior to the genuine ones, and the figures badly made.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Mr. Jefferson complains of the low price of land in Virginia, and attributes it, by mistake, to other causes than the right one, which is the Slave Population. If the State had been inhabited by whites, why should not it have been as populous as New England, and its lands as valuable? *Boston Balladium.*

Public Improvement.—A meeting was held in Salem (Mass.) on the 29th ult. when the Hon. John Pickering, from a committee on the subject, reported a plan of the *Mill Dams* contemplated to be erected in that town for the establishment of manufactures on a large scale; with documents, and a survey made under the direction of Laommi Baldwin, Esq. by Mr. George R. Baldwin. The cost of this noble enterprize is estimated at $500,000 (the stock to be divided into shares of $100 each); and a company will speedily be organized to carry it into efficient operation.

Isaac Hill, the editor of the New-Hampshire Patriot, has, at the recent election, been chosen a representative in the Legislature of that state.

More trouble in Savannah.—A duel was fought on the 25th inst. by Doctor Troup, the brother of the Governor, and a gentleman by the name of Masters. The former was wounded in the thigh and the latter escaped whole. *National Advocate.*

Creek Treaty.—We understand that the Supplemental Article of this Treaty, lately submitted to the Senate, is calculated to remove every difficulty. It relinquishes to the State of Georgia, the remaining portion of Territory which had been reserved by the Creeks, for an additional *douceur.* *Richmond Enquirer.*

Literary.—A highly interesting work is in the press at Madrid; the voyage of Christopher Columbus, compiled chiefly from his own papers, which have been discovered within a few years, and composed in part of extracts from his Journal. This work has been prepared for publication by the famous Bishop Las Casas. A translation from Spanish into English, is making by Washington Irving, who is at present at Madrid. It will probably be published in this country early in the ensuing summer. *N. Y. Ev. Post.*

From a French paper.—The Count of Glenthorn, the most wealthy proprietor in Silesia, has built, in the forest of Rumeperest, a colossal organ, the smallest pipes of which are three feet and a half in diameter. It is played by steam, and the various airs may be heard five leagues in every direction.

During the last week, one of our citizens, by way of replenishing his pocket with a little ready rhino, carried a load of scallops to the manufacturing village of Pawtucket, and offered them for sale. When the factory bell relieved the workmen from their daily labours, they eagerly pressed round the wagon to take a view of these tenants of our bay. One Hibernian mule spinner perceiving a scallop with his shell opened in order to taste the evening breeze, and thinking his visit to the salt water might not have been recent, clapped his organ of scent within the shell of the fish, who not relishing the intrusion, hastily closed his doors upon the odoriferous visitor; while the Hiberian called out lustily to the by-standers, to "murther the baste."

Warren Star.

DIED,

In Statesville, on the 12th inst. ROBERT SIMONTON, Esq. Clerk of the County Court of Iredell.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

☞ The Camden Journal will insert the above three weeks, and forward his account for payment.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

THE MARKET.

Fayetteville, April 12.—Cotton, 9 a 10; Bacon 8a 7; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 19 a 20; Corn, 85 a 90; Flour, super, 7½; Flaxseed, 75; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 2¾ a3; Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 40 a 50; Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11; Salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; Turk's Island, 70 a 75; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

Cheraw, April 11.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 00 a 45—Peach, 55; Bacon, 0 a 10; Cotton, 9 a 10; Coffee, prime green, 18 a 22; Corn, scarce, 100 a 120; Flour, superfine, 7 a 7½; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 40 a 42; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) $8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a $1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 90 a 95—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 0; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 1 25; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Camden, April 15.—Cotton, 8 a 9; corn, 117; bacon, 11 a 12; whiskey, 43 a 45; brandy, peach, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 a 50; sugar, brown, 11 a 14—loaf, 22 a 24; coffee, 20 a 24; molasses, 55 a 60; iron, Swedish, 6¼ a 7—upper country, 5½ a 6; salt, 81 a 88; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour, 6 25 a 7.

Charleston, April 10.—Cotton, 9½ a 11; corn, 92 a 92½; bacon, 7 a 8; apple brandy, 38 a 40; whiskey, 31 a 32; beeswax, 30 a 31; iron, 5 a 0; coffee, prime green, 18½ a 19, inf. to good, 14 a 18; sugar, brown, 9½ a 10, muscovado, 9 a 11½, loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 47, Turk's Island, 50; molasses, 30 a 32.

BOARD.

THE subscriber is prepared to take six or eight young ladies, as boarders.

SAMUEL HENDERSON.

April 19, 1826. 3t82

Entertainment.

THE subscriber having purchased that valuable stand known as the house formerly occupied by Edward M. Bronson, is preparing to open it as a house of Public Entertainment, on the first day of May next, in a style of convenience and comfort which shall be satisfactory to those who favor him with their custom. The house has recently undergone a thorough repair, the beds, on the 1st of May, will be all new; the bed-rooms in neat order, and every convenience will be provided either for transient customers or constant boarders. It is intended that the house, from its ample accommodations and the attention of its proprietor, shall merit, as it is hoped it may receive, a due share of public patronage. The bar will be well supplied with the best of liquors, the stables be well furnished with provender, and attended by careful hostlers; and charges will be so regulated, that those who call at the establishment will be induced, from a regard to economy and comfort, to repeat their visits; while constant boarders will be kept in such good humor as will, it is hoped, induce that punctuality which will afford the subscriber the encouragement and support he will endeavor to deserve.

ROBERT SLOAN.

Charlotte, N. C. April 14, 1826. 79tf

Grand Military Lottery
OF
SOUTH-CAROLINA.

FIRST CLASS.

To be drawn in the City of Charleston, on the

17th of May, 1826,

And finished in a few minutes.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, *Managers.*

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1	-	2,500	-	2,500
1	-	2,000	-	2,000
2	-	1,500	-	3,000
1	-	1,310	-	1,310
6	-	600	-	3,600
12	-	100	-	1,200
156	-	20	-	3,120
780	-	6	-	4,680
7,800	-	3	-	23,400
8,760 Prizes. 15,600 Blanks.		24,360 Tickets.		$54,810

To determine the prizes in this Lottery, the 30 numbers will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and four of them be drawn out, and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $10,000.

And those five other tickets which shall have on them the same numbers in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d, $2,500. The 2d, 1st and 3d, to $2,000. The 2d, 3d and 1st, to $1,500. The 3d, 1st and 2d, to $1,500. The 3d, 2d and 1st to 1,310.

The six tickets which shall have on them three of the drawn numbers, and those three the 2d, 3d and 4th, in some one of their several orders, will each be entitled to a prize of $600.

All others, with any three of the drawn numbers on them, (being 12) will each be entitled to a prize of $100.

The 156 tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, will each be entitled to $20.

All others (being 780) with any two of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of $6.

And all those 7,800 tickets, having but one of the drawn numbers on them, will each be entitled to a prize of $3.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Packages of 10 Tickets, embracing the 30 numbers of the Lottery, which must draw at least $10 20, nett, (shares in proportion) with so many chances for capitals, may be had at the following rates:

Whole Packages $30—Shares in proportion.

Whole Tickets	$3	*Quarters*	75
Halves	$1,50		

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above Lottery received at the Office of the *Catawba Journal*, and promptly attended to.

POETRY.

STANZAS.

"I do confess thou'rt smooth and fair,
And I might have gone near to love thee;
Had I not found the slightest prayer
That lips could speak, had power to move thee;
But I can let thee now alone
As worthy to be loved by none.

I do confess thou'rt sweet, yet find
Thee such an unthrift of thy sweets,
Thy favours are but like the wind
That kisseth every thing it meets.
And since thou canst with more than one,
Thou'rt worthy to be kiss'd by none.

The morning rose, that untouch'd stands,
Arm'd with her briers, how sweetly smells,
But pluck'd and strain'd through ruder hands,
Her sweet no longer with her dwells;
But scent and beauty both are gone,
And leaves fall from her, one by one.

Such fate, ere long, will thee betide,
When thou hast handled been awhile!
Like sere flowers to be thrown aside,
And I shall sigh while some will smile,
To see thy love for more than one
Hath brought thee to be loved by none."

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

BELL'S OBSERVATIONS ON ITALY.

Mr. Bell's observations on Rome are inspired by all the choicest associations of classical antiquity. The pompous ceremonies of the Holy Week seem to have kindled his imagination to enthusiasm. The chanting of the "Miserere" on that occasion has long been celebrated, and a thousand times described by tourists. The following magical representation of the scene is worth the whole of them put together.

"The service opens by a portion of the Lamentations of Jeremiah sung by the choristers, after which the Pope recites the Paternosters in a low voice; then being seated on the throne, and crowned with the mitre, the theme is continued, sung loud and sweet by the first soprano, in a tone so long sustained, so high, so pure, so silvery and mellifluous, as to produce the most exquisite effect, in contrast with the deep choruses, answering in rich harmony at the conclusion of every strophe; and then again the lamenting voice is heard, tender and pathetic, repeating one sweet prolonged tone, sounding clear and high in the distance, till brought down again by the chorus. The exquisite notes of the soprano almost charmed away criticism; but yet we could not help being conscious of the difficulties attending a composition of this nature, even in the hands of so great a master as Allegri, whose music it was; nor of perceiving that, after a time, the continued strain and measured answering chorus become monotonous, and the mind insensibly sinks into languor. Yet the whole is very fine; it is as if a being of another world were heard lamenting over a ruined city, with the responses of a dejected people, and forms a grand and mournful preparation for the Miserere.

"The last light being extinguished, the chorus in hurried sounds, proclaims that our Saviour is betrayed; then, for a moment, as a symbol of the darkness in which the moral world is left, the deepest obscurity prevails; when at the words "Christus est mortuus," the Pope, the whole body of clergy and the people, knelt, (in former times, they fell down on the earth,) and all was silent, when the solemn pause was broken by the commencing of the Miserere, in low, rich, exquisite strains, rising softly on the ear, and gently swelling into powerful sounds of seraphic harmony.

"The effect produced by this music is finer and greater than that of any admired art; no painting, statue, or poem, no imagination of man can equal its wonderful power on the mind. The silent solemnity of the scene, the touching import of the words, "Take pity on me, O God," passes through to the inmost soul, with a thrill of the deepest sensation, unconsciously moistening the eye, and paling the cheek. The music is composed of two choruses of four voices; the strain begins low and solemn, rising gradually to the clear tones of the first soprano, which at times are heard alone; at the conclusion of the verse, the second chorus joins, and then by degrees the voices fade and die away. The soft and almost imperceptible accumulation of sound, swelling in mournful tones of rich harmony, into powerful effect, and then receding, as if in the distant sky, like the lamenting song of angels and spirits, conveys, beyond all conception to those who have heard it, the idea of darkness, of desolation, and of the dreary solitude of the tomb. A solemn silence ensues, and not a breath is heard, while the inaudible prayer of the kneeling Pope continues. When he rises, slight sounds are heard, by degrees breaking on the stillness, which has a pleasing effect, restoring, as it were, the rapt mind to the existence and feelings, of the present life. The effect of those slow, prolonged, varied, and truly heavenly strain, will not easily pass from the memory."

Spanish Proverb.—A wise man changes his mind; a fool never will.

Extracts from the posthumous letters of Charles Edwards, Esq. [From the Museum of Foreign Literature and Science.]

I look at England now, something with the eye, though not at all with the heart, of a foreigner—did it never strike you, bating, of course, the loss of national strength which unfortunately would accompany such a change, that the people here would be happier if they were not quite so enlightened as they are; and still more so, if there were not quite so many of them? What say you to a good rummaging plague again—such as that treated of in the veritable and moth-eaten tome that you have sent me; and which (do me the favour to say so much, with my profound respects, to your lady sister) shall be returned, translated in the best way I can make it out—a plague of purpose, and which as Fletcher's grave-digger suggests it, should take the apothecaries and physicians first, that there might be no help left for money?

London alone, for a genuine stranger, the work of half a life would hardly be sufficient for him to examine it. The mere new matter which has arisen since I was here last—in six years—is such a survey to go through, that I must die very slightly informed as to three-fourths of it. "Improvement"—or, at least, increase of extent, will make it a post-stage from one end of the town to the other, very shortly. This is absolute—coming in from Axbridge, I met the place a full mile west of where I left it—a mile on the road between Tyburn turnpike and Bayswater.

Works that, but yesterday, were the business of years to think of, are projected now, and completed, almost between to-day and to-morrow. Here is a bridge built that has cost half a million! Paying about as much, I understand, as may keep it in repair. And yet nobody seems to suffer; and another, a wilder speculation than the first, at the east end of the town, is undertaking.

Luxury makes laudable progress too—not among the people of rank—perhaps it could not well get much farther than it has got with them—and present circumstances seem likely rather to abate it—but the second class in the metropolis, the *de facto* traders, are pressing harder than ever upon the rich, and driving them fast into projects of exclusion and barricade. Clerks now keep actresses; linen-drapers speak Italian; and tailors keep hunting horses, and go to the French play. This it is that pulls down the coffee-houses, into which *all* may walk, and sets up the clubs, into which even he who would eat a twenty-shilling supper cannot enter. And, for the lower ranks, as regards external appearance, literally now, you can't even guess at the condition of any female in London by her dress,—there is not a woman servant in this house where I am living, who does not go abroad, on her holiday, in her velvet and feathers; and in such attire altogether as the wife of a man of moderate income, very often, could hardly hope to compass.

So, indeed, for the gentlemen; in style and dress, no man ever looked like what he is; until at last, venture to seem any thing but a chimney-sweeper, and (in a strange neighbourhood) you run good chance to be set down for an impostor. As for "Captains," the island is peopled with them. I can find no dignitaries (except now and then a "Major") else. Public exhibitors are getting into importance too; I saw a person that keeps a show-box somewhere in the Strand, so extreme the other day, in boots and mustachoes, that I learned his quality, by asking (in admiration) to what corps of Hungarians he belonged! Here is a boot maker, last week, married a ward in chancery! some ex-tailor's only joy, with fifty thousand pounds—has been in prison—"consented to make settlements"—and now backs boxers—drives tandem—and is a "character" "upon town." Another fellow, that I used to buy canes of in Oxford Street, across a counter—I saw at the Opera, dressed like a Pandour! he is a blackleg forsooth, and will be hanged, I dare say—to the emulation of every other stick-boy about St. James's!

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And it is a curious picture of the condition and habits of the country—a record, which, kept five hundred years ago, would be more valuable now than all the histories together that we have in print—the common newspaper which comes into the world every morning at six o'clock, and lies upon our breakfast table—and always full too, that's the strangest problem, regularly by nine. The whole world, take away alone America, possesses nothing like an approach to the same document. A foreigner finds it difficult to comprehend the daily amount of the actual domestic occurrence—the rapes, murders, forgeries, "and all other interesting intelligence," which the metropolis affords—as I saw a Sunday placard specifying the contents of a paper the other day. But the real curiosity is in the page of advertisements—the master-key which this furnishes to the state of England—of Europe—almost of the world.

The unaccountable variety of callings and speculations that appear—some so great; some so apparently contemptible; and yet all opening mines of riches to so many! One column announces the preparation of a hundred ships, all ready to sail instantly, almost for as many different ports in different quarters of the globe. The next offers—"Steam-packets to Richmond," "every Sunday morning at nine,"—Refreshments on board,"—and "Two and sixpence each passenger." A third sets out with the word "Accommodation!"—"Any sum!—"from two hundred pounds to ten thousand!"—ready to advance for the convenience of noblemen at a moment's notice." And at the top of the fourth, under the same title—"Accommodation"—you find that "Ladies, whose situations require a temporary retirement," may hear of "An airy situation," and "the strictest secrecy," by applying at "No. 84, next door to the grocer's, in James Street, Gray's Inn Lane." "Education" tempts you in every shape; from—"Yorkshire, at "Sixteen guineas a year," where there are "no extras or vacations," and "Fare by the wagon," only £1, 12s., to—"*Rus in Urbe!*"—"Dr. Dolittle's establishment"—"Grosvenor Place"—and "Graduate of Cambridge," at "two hundred." And, if you turn to the next page, and have only the happiness to be insane, you will see that the "Tenderest attention" is paid to "Valetudinarians," at 'Straight Waistcoat Lodge,' between Somerstown and the Dust-grounds at Battle Bridge; "References of the first respectability" to persons who have been raving; "Private families" accommodated with "keepers" upon reasonable terms, "by the day, week, month, or year."

And all these fierce competitors for preference, in their thousand and one peculiar occupations and capacities—the projector upon India government, and the improver upon India soy—the companies in Bridge Street, who think of nothing but assuring life, and the undertakers in Fleet Market, who thrive only upon its extinction—the draper, who founds himself entirely upon "Ten thousand pair of warm Witney blankets," and the perfumer, whose hope on this side of the grave is only to ensure "Universal ease and comfort in shaving"—the patent pen-maker, and the pin-maker—the mangle-maker, and the spangle-maker—the dealers in spring-guns, and in pop-guns—perigord pies, and artificial eyes—sell you a mango, dance you a fandango—large Twelfth cakes, nobody but Farrance makes—Paris stays—raise the highways. These millions are but the few who court popularity, at a peculiar expense, and through one particular medium!

They are not the same as, but over and above, the decorators of the dead walls of the town, posts, obelisks, empty houses, and scaffoldings; who address themselves to the more busy crowd who have not time to read newspapers, and who can only pursue their researches, in pursuing their daily perambulations.—"Matrimonial joys"—"Suits for little boys"—"Teach the deaf and dumb"—"Great reductions in brandy and rum"—"Tooth pulled out by Mr. Tugwell, without feeling"—"Portable gas"—Wild ass"—"Poison rats"—"Rebeavered hats"—"Clergyman's widow in great distress"—"New crapes and poplins, for summer dress." There is no spot on earth, I believe, certainly none that ever I have visited, where a man can get all he wants, and with so little loss of time or asking for, as in London.

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From the Land's End to John o' Groats, every inch of ground that a man walks upon, in England, must belong to himself—or to somebody else. If you shoot, the poacher has ten times more true enjoyment of the chase than the lord can have; for what can you kill but that which is your own already, or that which your neighbour has reared, and paid for as fully as he does his turkeys? It is a poor apology for field sport, to breed pheasants, fed, and almost marked like cattle, at a cost of five guineas a-piece; and then get a party, on an appointed day, to sit in arm-chairs and slaughter them a hundred upon an acre! There is no true hunting now in England, but the hunting of three per cents, and of men.

There is no spot where you may go and wander—(I can understand, if not defend, the Conqueror's *making* a forest in Hampshire!)—wander for days, and almost weeks, upon ground which is, practically, common to all; which there are not people enough in the country to infest, and which no person thinks it worth his while to enforce a title to. Which way will you turn to get out of the haunts—out of the troublesome presence—of civilization and of men; to fancy yourself, if you had a whim to do so, for one hour, really lord of the creation; and not find some "hardwareman," from Sheffield, with a steel-trap, or a spring-gun, and a board beginning, "Take notice!" and ending with, "The utmost Rigour of the Law"—(all the boards stuck up in the island seem to have been written by the same painter)—your rival, or more than your rival, in empire?

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. Bingham: In perusing, the other day, the sentiments of a friend much admired, I was amused and pleased with his ideas on *Marriage*. It being a pleasing subject to gentlemen and young ladies, now-a-days, one deeply affecting their interests, I extract the following, which you are at liberty to insert in your useful paper.

It seems an uncontested principle among many, that Marriage is generally unhappy. This is an opinion founded in error. Those who complain of connubial miseries, have as much satisfaction as their nature could have admitted, or their conduct procured in any other condition. It indeed happens that both sexes sometimes repine at the change; are after recurring to the happiness of their earlier years; blaming the folly and rashness of their choice; and warning others, coming upon the stage, against precipitance and infatuation. Let it be remembered, that those days which they wish to call back, were the days not only of celibacy but of youth, of novelty and improvement, of ardour and of hope, of health and vigour of body, and of gaiety and lightness of heart. They often censure themselves for the indiscretion of their choice; this does not prove that they have chosen ill. Converse with almost any man who has grown old in his profession, and you will find him regretting that he did not embark in other business, in which wealth and honour are more easily attained: we see him recounting the inconveniences of his own station, and he thinks those of any other less, because he has not felt them. Thus the married praise the ease and freedom of the single state, and the single fly to marriage, from the weariness of solitude.

It is to me matter of astonishment, that I see as many happy marriages as I do—(I don't know of any unhappy ones,) when I reflect upon the manner in which it is contracted; when I see some taking companions without any inquiry, but after farms and money; some uniting themselves to persons whom they have a few times seen in a *ball room;* some that they may live like other folks, and some *merely* because they are tired of themselves. When I reflect too, upon the manner in which the parties act; the constant endeavour of both parties during courtship, to prevent themselves from being known, and to disguise their natural temper and desires, in hypocritical imitation, studied compliance, and continued affectation; it is not at all wonderful, that a contract, thus begun with *fraud*, should end in disappointment. Can matches under these circumstances be founded on love? Such is the fashion of modern times; and well might I exclaim—'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange!—How different from the custom and style of the good old times, fifty years ago.*—We then heard of none repining at the change, no outrailings at the rashness and indiscretion of their choice, no recurrence to early years, as the days of pleasantness and peace. It was entered into without inquiries after farms and money; not because it was fashionable; not because they were tired of themselves; but upon sound and serious reflection: always keeping in view, as the *grand object*, a *wife* or a *husband*. Marriage certainly should be contracted *bona fide*. It is the strictest tie of perpetual friendship. There can be no friendship without confidence: no confidence without integrity; no happiness without matrimony. And they must expect to be miserable, who pay to beauty or riches, that regard which only virtue and piety can claim.

A. B.

* We judged of their qualities not from their refinement of manners, suavity of taste and elegance of language; but from their intimate acquaintance with (what's call'd) a *Wheel, Loom*, and *Needle*.

Origin of Phrases.—'To Rule the Roast,'—is to govern, manage, or preside over; Johnson observes, that it was originally written Roist, which signified a tumult, and then implied to direct the rabble. Bradey's Varieties of Lit.

'To bear the Bell'—is to surpass others, or to be the first in merit; alluding to the wether, who wears a bell, and is followed by the flock; or the first pack-horse of a drove, who has bells on his collar.—Brady.

'Piping Hot'—This expression is taken from the custom of a baker's blowing his pipe or horn in villages to let the people know his bread was just drawn, and consequently 'hot' and light.—Brady.

'Under the Rose'—that is, privately or secretly. The rose was, it is said, sacred to Harpocrates, the God of Silence, and therefore frequently placed on the ceilings of rooms destined for the receiving of guests, and implying that whatever was transacted there should not be made public.—Brady.

'To come in pudding time'—that is, by dinner time, or time to begin dinner, pudding being the first dish that was served up.—Brady.

'A Welsh Rabbit'—Bread and cheese toasted; that is, 'a Welsh rare bit'—Brady.

Pettifogger—a little dirty attorney, &c. It is derived from the French words, Petit vogue, a small credit, or little reputative.—Brady.

A Scotch warming pan—That is, a wench. This saying arose from the well known story of a gentleman travelling in Scotland, who, desiring to have his bed warmed, the servant maid immediately undressed herself and laid down in it for a while. *Brady.*

I never knew but one person, said Sterne, who interfered between man and wife either with safety or success. Upon a domestic *pro* and *con* once between the parties, that was rising even to blows, a friend of mine, who happened to be by, hit the husband a stroke with his right hand, crying, "Be quiet, you brute;" and struck the woman at the same time with his left, saying, "Hold your tongue, you vixen." Then repeating his moral admonitions and friendly buffets, with a "Peace, you monster—Have done, you termagant—Hands off, you coward—Retire, you virago"—a fit of shame and laughing seized them both at the same time at such extraordinary and impartial an umpirism; they shook hands immediately, and became good friends for the rest of their lives.

Fashionable Intelligence.—It is the opinion of the editor of the New-York Evening Post, that it is proper, in a visiting card to or from two or more sisters, to use the phrase *Miss Reids'* compliments rather than that of the *Misses Reid's*, &c.

The following anecdote is told of Dr. Parr—"Hes aid, Dr. Johnson was an admirable scholar and that he would have had a high reputation for mere learning, if his reputation for intellect and eloquence had not overshadowed it; the classical scholar was forgotten in the great original contributor to the literature of his country. One of the company reminded him of his interview with Dr. Johnson, as related by Mr. Langton in Boswell's account of his life. After the interview was over, Dr. Johnson said, 'I do not know when I have had an occasion of such free controversy; it is remarkable how much of a man's life may pass without meeting with any instance of this kind of open discussion.'

"To this remark Dr. Parr replied, with great vehemence, 'I remember the interview well; I gave him no quarter. The subject of our dispute was the liberty of the press. Dr. Johnson was very great: whilst he was arguing, I observed that he stamped. Dr. Johnson said, 'Why did you stamp, Dr. Parr?—I replied, Sir, because you stamped; and I was resolved not to give you the advantage even *of a stamp* in the argument.' It is impossible to do justice to his vehemence; the characteristic pomposity with which it was accompanied, may easily be imagined by those who knew him, but cannot be adequately represented to those who did not."

The Andersonian Society of Glasgow has purchased from M. Dolland the largest solar microscope that optician has ever constructed. The first trial of this superb instrument disclosed some wonderful phenomena. Hundreds of insects were discovered devouring the body of a *gnat*, and scores had lived luxuriously for several months on the leg of a *moth*. These animalcules were magnified so as to appear nine inches long, their actual size being somewhat less than the fourteen hundredth part of an inch. The mineral kingdom afforded another display of brilliant objects: their crystallization, and the splendour of their colouring, exceed any thing the most lively imagination can possibly conceive.

Professor Olmsted has confirmed, by a series of experiments in the laboratory of Yale College, the discovery that a gas affording a degree of illumination equal to the oil gas, (of which it is indeed only a variety,) and superior to most varieties of the bituminous coals, may be obtained from cotton seed. The gas thus produced was inferior to the pure olefiant gas, as are the inflammable gases obtained from perhaps every substance except alcohol decomposed by sulphuric acid. The kernel of the hickory-nut comes the nearest to the olefiant and is but little inferior; the quantity of the gas is considerably debased by using the entire nut—the wood covering of which affords a gas which burns with a paler flame. It was some time ago calculated that the surplus quantity of cotton seed produced in the U. S. would furnish 2,827,500,000 cubic feet of illuminating gas, little inferior to that produced directly from oil. The quantity of seed is supposed to have been much augmented, perhaps doubled, during the last year, by the increased culture of the cotton. *Nat. Gaz.*

Cherokee Nation.—The total population of this nation of Indians is stated to be 15160; showing an increase since the census taken by Colonel Meigs in 1809 of 1841. In reckoning the increase however, the emigration of about six thousand of their countrymen to the Arkansas river is not taken into the calculation. Agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts have increased in still greater ratio. Education also receives a constant and growing attention.